FALL AND WINTER CAPS .- We ask attention to the Fall and Winter Cars of our manufacture for Gentlemen.
Yeath and Children. The excellence of our cap making (as
conducted by us for years) has socured to us an excessive patrecise from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and
quality of the "Fall. Cars," now first offered, cannot fall to
mose the approval of sontenens esching our fort combined with
economy.
LEARY & Co., Hatters, Aster House.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES - Silks,

CLOAKS.—The richest assortment of VELVET,
Moise ANTIQUE and CLOTH CLOCKS and TALMAS in the city,
and at the lowest prices, are at Columbian Hall, No. 2si
Grand at

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES. -E. H. LEADBEATER Co. No. 347 Broadway, will offer This Morning 1 000 degan adies' superior faris-u ade Kilo GLOVES at g out bargelos.

MERINOES AND SAXONY PLAIDS -10 cases new EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—Just received.

COLLARS, Under HANDRES CHIEFS, PLAIDS, BANDS, FLOURISMS HANDREECHIEFS &c., for less than half their real value. H. LEADE ATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway. SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST-GREAT RE-

DUCTION IN PAICE.—We are now celling Machine Silk chapper than ever soil before—the best quality have often as dat \$6 per pound we now sell at \$7.6. Singe apools at \$0 crs.

I. M. Singer & Co., No 323 Broadway. STEARNS & MARVIE'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Wildrest PATENT CALAMANDER SAPES.

Deserved was a mea and have ever falled to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

Those Safes, secured by Brannar's La Sulle Lock, which is proof against powder and burgiars, for sale by Streams to Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., Now-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON. FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

A large assortment of India-Russez Toys, (some new and bequifed cosins.) and manufactured expressly for the Helidays, such as Balls (claim grides and in facey exert.) Golden Watters, Laugime Dolls of all sizes "Little Red Riding Hoods." Flower Boys. Squiggels. Monkeys, Greene Brans, Panoquets &c., berdoa heavy stick of other Rubber Gode at wholesse or typingle acticle.

D. Horgman, No. 37 Maiden-lage, corner National.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING .- If any doubt that Childmann are Coming.—It any doubt that Childman are claus are coming, let them glance at the areat leaves are represented in the areat purveyor for Babytom.—G. W. Tourne, whose preparatory programme is announced in the columns of the Tribun. Mr. Tourne is justly entitled a babout of the little folks; and at his "Empoision" No 3th Broathway, may be found one of the largest, chappen and best assortment of Toys, Trisen's and "Paythings," over offered for sale in this or say other city.

RICH DRESS SILKS at greatly reduced prices. S. & M. E. Towns & Co. are now iffering heir large and varied stock of Silks as prices 25 per cent sess than can be obtained in any other House in the City.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grander.

Now or Never.- Valuable House Lors, of

Single R S SEWING MACHINES.—New Machines of the most improved style with be exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other patents have been sold, which cannot be used to any advantage. These Machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old onimproved Machines of our own make exchanged to the same way. Old Machines so received by us will ut once be cestoyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-New Machines of

CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &C.—KELTY
& FERGUSOR, No. 29: Broadway, have a large work of the
above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in
France. Some New Styles were before brought out. K. & F.
have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and
their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated.

16, 29: Broadway and Reade-st. BROCATELLES. SATIN DELAINES. DAMASKS,

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES and BROOCHES at

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S -Ladies are invited to inspect the superbatoak of fincy Furs at Genin's lower store, and to note especially the spicodid ants of Mink Balls, covering of Tippet, Ruff and buffs, at 5400 the set. The Mink Bable Tippets, carving is price from \$25 to \$500 are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beauting for procurate as the same figure also where. Genin, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Courch.

A GOOD PRESENT for any gentleman would be one come of our fine Corden Collars put up in a beartiful box; a large quantity for the Holidays now ready. Also, Chavars, &c. Ina Perego & Son. No. 61 Nameu et.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.-Planes and Melodeons from the best Bost:n Houses at great bargains. Second-han Plance at \$60, \$75 and \$125; Meledoon at \$40, \$55 and \$65 at No. 323 Broadway. Houses Waters, Agent.

Dr. S. S. Frren, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Arth-ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

▲ Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Easyltratory, Circulatory, Diseasive, Secretory and Absorbent, (including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Nyst ms of the the Human Economy. The Philosophy or Living, Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Consistes, and to secure Longovity. With ammerous Engravings lineariting the various systems of the human organism. By A. S. HEATH, M. D., Web Broadway, Now-York.

The above introductory work on Caronis Diseases and Palmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, in now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Painets at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours 9 to 4.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE

King or Sandkia.—Permission was alven (by royal letters patest) for the use of these valuable remedies troughout Saddis, in consequence of his Mejesty being cared by their means of an above in the leg. Any wound or alost will readily influence.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Wigs and Toupees.

This celebrated establishment is No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dyr. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement co pecular to this house. The largest stock of Wigs in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 23 Broadway.

The Tribune (late Whig) Almanae for 1656, WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS. In addition to the usual Calendar pages and As

leal Calculations this work will contain CLASSIFIED LISTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

THE LAWS ENACTED BY THE LATE SESSION OF THE XXXIIIp Congress.

A REVIEW OF THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. A CAREFULLY-WRITTEN HISTORY OF KANSAS TERRI-

1844, '48 and '52

As ARTICLE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. STATE GOVERNMENTS .- A list of the States, with their

Capitals, Governors, times of holding Elections, Meetings of Legislatures, &c. THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES FOR

Usion, (wherein elections were held for 1855,) carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for The Tribune Almanac.

A Last of the Countries, capitals and raling sovereigns of the civilized world.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD,

with their populations &c. Single Copies 124 cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Postage on the ALMANAC, 1 cent each prepaid, or 2

Conts each when not prepara.

Orders respectfully solicited by

OREELEY & McFLRATH,

Tribuns Office, New York.

We have exposed and decidedly condemned the servile effort of the "Turners" of South Caroline to disorganize that excellent association on account of its hostility to Slavery. With peculiar satisfaction we now publish, in another column, some recent correspondence between that Slavery loving company of Turners and a freer branch in Wheeling, Va. The reply of the Wheeling society to the treacherous and cowardly attempt of the speeders is a concise and clear exposition of principles which every true man will admire. For our own part, we congratulate the Turners on this manifestation, which shows that the best men of the German population will fulfill all just expectations in their efforts on behalf of Freedom and of Phillips and McCrea. No attempt whatbuman rights.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1855

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be hended in by most to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, is order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus easily hand in their favors.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Des 10 .- The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was, on motion, ordered to be continned. The resolution to elect efficers of the Senste was indeficitely postponed.

House, Dec. 10 .- Balloting for Speaker consumed the time of to day's session. When the contest closed, on the thirty ninth ballot, Banks had 107 votes.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a mes, sage was received from the Mayor in relation to grooving the Russ pavement. A report on the same subject was taken up and referred to a Special Committee. A resolution was offered to abolish the office of Health Warden, which was ruled out of order by the President-there being en act of the Legislature giving the City Inspector the power of appointment. A resolution was adopted by a vote of eleven to eight, requesting the Mayor to nominate a suitable person to fill the office of Chief of Police.

At the opening of the Supreme Court yesteriay merning, an opinion of the late Judge Morris was presented on the motion for a new trial of the parties indicted (and tried before Recorder Tillou, December, 1853) for a riot in the Ninth Ward. Judge Merris decided that a Juror may be made a witness to prove whether he has himself formed an cyinien that would prejudice his action; also that the Court was wrong in refusing to compel a Juror to answer whether he had any prejudice against Roman Catholics, and in refusing to permit the question whether a witness belonged to the Order of United Americans-these facts being essential in the case on trial.

Owing to the protracted sessions of the Court in the Baker trial, only one on each side will sum up. Horace F. Clark spoke for the defense yesterday, for two hours and a half. He will close this morning, and Mr. Whiting will speak for the prosecution. We may get the Judge's charge to day.

The Know-Nothings were whipped in Boston, Lowell, Worcester and Newburyport yesterday In each place the flogging was complete and

PROGRESS OF OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.

The recent murder of Dow-of which, and the proceedings growing out of it, Gor. Shannon has taken advantage to represent the Free State settlers of Kansas as in a state of rebellion -is by no means a singular event in the turbulent history of that infant Territory and of the "border ruffians" who have taken its affairs in charge.

After the Spring election of 1855, several of these personages waited on Gov. Reeder and threatened to bang him unless he would give certificates of election to the Pro-Slavery men chosen to the Territorial Legislature by the votes of the Missouri mob. His reply was: "Gentlemen, two or three of you can murder me, but a legion cannot " compel me to do that which my conscience does "not approve." A similar attempt to frighten Gov. Reeder, and to compel him to recant some statements of his during a visit to the East, was afterward made by the redoubtable Stringfellow kimself; nor were there wanting other sim, ilar occurrences, out of which the telegraph from St. Louis manufactured reports-now that Gov. Reeder had been flogged, and now that he had been murdered.

On Saturday, April 14, 1855, a mob of some two hundred ruffians from Platte County, Missouri, the residence of Stringfellow and Atchison, assembled at Parkville, Missouri, and attacked the office of The Luminary, a newspaper published there, and which, because it did not implicitly subscribe to the border-ruffish operations, was accused of Free-State proclivities. They destroyed the fixtures and threw the types and presses into the river-The editors and publishers. J. S Park and Wm. S. Patterson, escaped personal violence at the time, but they were obliged to fly the State. Mr. Pat terson is now in this vicinity, giving lectures on the conspiracy to make Kansas a Slave State. The pecunisry interests of the inhabitants of Parkville, of which town Mr. Park was the founder and principal proprietor, imperatively required his temporary return thither for the purpose of executing conveyances and releases and other business acts. No sooner was he known to be there than the Platte County ruffians ferociously threatened to march upon the town and to destroy it and him; nor could the people of Parkville find any security except in a military organization, and a compact for mutual defense similar to that lately entered into by the

people of Lawrence On the 30th of April, sixteen days after the attack upon The Luminary, at a political gathering at Leavenworth City, after a question had been put by the Chair, Malcolm Clark, a leading Pro-Slavery politician, cried out, " We have the majority," to which a lawyer named McCrea responded, "It's a lie." Upon this Clark struck McCrea with a club, whereupon, recovering a little from the stunning effects of the blov, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark dead. McCrea fled instantly, hotly pursued by Clark's friends, who sought to kill him on the spot; but he ran into the river and found protection under the bank, whence he was presently taken by his friends and delivered to the commander of Fort Leavenworth for custody and protection. Anywhere else his life would not have been safe

Thus balked in their attempt to murder Mc-Crea, on the 17th of May following a number of border ruffians from Missouri crossed the river at Leavenworth and seized Mr. Phillips, the law partner of McCres, and one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the place, who had given additional offense by contesting the election in his district, in consequence of which a new election had been ordered by Gov. Reeder. Assisted by a number of other ruffians resident in the town, and before the body of the people of the place had time to collect and act, they carried Phillips across the river-bis friends being unable to follow for want of a boat-and took him some miles inland on the Missouri side, when they shaved half his head, stripped him naked, tarred and feathered him, rode him on a rail a mile and a half, put him up at a mock auction, and bid him off to a negro at one dollar. Phillips, however, effected his escape from these villains and returned to Leavenworth, where he still remains, in spite of all the threats of further violence against him if he should not fly the Territory. But now mark the difference of civil procedure in these two cases of

ever was made to inflict any penish-

ment on the lynchers of Phillips. McCres, on the other hand, undergoes a long and rigorous imprisonment, first in the fort and then in the jail : a bill for murder is found against him by a packed jury, after a more honest one had refused to fird any; and when at last be comes into court to be tried he finds among the counsel within the bar, and among the officers of that tribunal, including the clerk of the Court, no less than four persons who had been concerned in the abduction and lynching of Phillips. This fact was afterward brought to the notice of the Court by aworn affidavit; but we have not yet learned that any action was taken upon it. We are happy to say that McCres, after many other points had been ruled against him, has succeeded in obtaining a change of venue-which operates, however, to defer the trial and prolong his imprison nent, which is in a county jail of the most wretcaed description.

On the 20th of May, three days after the outrage on Phillips, several members of a secret Pro-Slavery association of Missourians, called the Blue Lodge, visited Osawatomie, in Kansas Territory, and seized a Mr. Parker on the charge of being an Abolitionist. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule and carried him some distance into the woods. They then took measures to hang him without judge or jury ; but upon his suggesting that he ought to be allowed to speak for himself, they suffered him to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided, one-half siding with Parker, the other half with Kirby, the leader of the gang. Soon, however, one of the company handed Parkers revolver capped and cocked, after which Kirby saw fit to hold his prace. Parker was finally released, but was obliged, however, to give up his claim. Since then the Rev. Pardee Butler, a Methodis c'ergyman, was sent down the river on a raft on the charge of preaching Pree-Soil dectrines-Similar to this was the case of the Rev. William C. Clark, a Methodist clergy man from Portsmouth. N. H., and lately resident in Kensas. On a voy age in the steamboat Polar Star, down the Missouri, in the month of September, he expressed some sentiment on the subject of negro equality not agreeable to the Missouri ruffians on board, in consequence of which the cry was raised " Kill "bim! kill him! kill the d-d Abolitionist!" His face was beaten to pieces, and a chair broken over his head, after which the Captain (who had pocketed his passage money, which he did not re. fund) put him on shore on the river bank, about 160 miles from St Louis, leaving him to find his way thither as he could. On the 31st of October, one Pat Laughlin, an Irish lickspittle-the same fellow whose name has figured in our recent dis. patches, and whom the Free-State men were accused of designing to kill-having got into an altercation and quarrel with one Collins about certain revelations which Pat had pretended to make of a Free State recret military organization, Laugh lin took his opportunity to shoot Collins through the heart. To this, (not to mention many lesser outreges in driving Free-State men from their claims) last of all, has been added the murder of Dow, whereupon occasion has been taken by Gov.

Shangon to proclaim a rebellion in Kansas. In all these numerous cases of violence and bloodshed, the only legal proceedings that have taken place, it is to be observed, have been directed against the Free-State men. In every case, the border ruffians have been allowed to go unpunished, and in the last case, that of the murder of Dow, Governor Shannon, not content with protecting the murderer, causes process to be issued to arrest the witnesses against him, and because the people of Lawrence do not choose to submit to such sort of arrests, he proclaims them rebels and telegraphs to the President for military aid.

THE RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

We have on several occasions opened our columns to arguments or appeals in behalf of the gentlemen withdrawn from the Naval service by the late Retiring Board, not because we agreed with their condemnation of the Board, but because some of the sufferers seemed to have a right to discuss their cases at the bar of the public, and we were willing to afford them the opportunity of being heard. In that discussion we have not hitherto felt ourselves called to take any part : but as we learn that a strenuous effort is to made in Congress to set aside the action of the Board, it becomes a duty to express our judgment in the matter.

No reasonable man can call in question the propriety of a stringent overhauling of the Naval List. When the measure was first adopted by Congress. scarcely a voice but was raised in its approval .-Everybody felt that the public service of the Uni ted States should not be made the refuge of idle. incompetent, or superannuated officers. A sound public opinion decided that the Navy was no place for men of whose uniform the buttons had not been tarnished by salt water for a long series of years. Their epaulettes it was thought would make a braver show on the quarter-deck than in corn-fields or potatoe patches, though their wearers, turned into gentlemen farmers, and "living at home at ease," preferred the smell of the barnyard to that of the ocean.

The Board was established for the specific purpose of meeting this difficulty. Its men bers were instructed to report the capability of each officer on the list to discharge all the duties of his commission, whether affeat or ashore. Their function was limited to this service. Hard names have been freely applied to them since the announcement of their report. but universal satisfaction was expressed with their original appointment. It is said that they composed a secret tribunal with the grim, irresponsi sible authority of a Star Chamber or the Inquisition. But whatever they were, they were the creation of Congress. They assumed no power which was not conferred by the act which constituted them. As to the evidence on which their decisions were grounded, it was no part of their instructions to give it publicity. No doubt it will be forthcoming, whenever the time shall arrive for its production. We would not advise all the victime of their proceedings, as they are affectionately called, to be too urgent in demanding the publica tion of this evidence.

We believe that the action of the Board has been in perfect accordance with both the spirit and the letter of their commission, and the interests of the naval service. It has opened the way for the promotion of faithful and excellent officers, who, in the ordinary course of things might have waited till doomsday for advancement No one certainly can maintain that those gallant high-spirited and efficient men, should be left hanging on the lower rounds of the ladder, in order to accommodate a set of disabled, imbecile, or worthless occupants of office, whose connection with the Navy was in some instances a sham, in others a disgrace, and in all a bar to the advancement of meritorious aspirante.

The complaints in regard to the incompetency o

many of our naval officers have for years been loud and constant, and various plans for disposing of the inefficient, and of bringing forward the efficient, have been suggested and failed. For the last ten or fifteen years hardly a session of Congress has passed without an attempt at legislation upon this subject. The act under which the Retiring Board was constituted was passed at the last session by a vote of 116 to 46 in the Houseand with but two dissenting votes in the Senate, and was generally bailed by the country as an excellent measure Fears were entertained by many, however, that it would result in a mere white-washing process, and that the Navy would continue to be burdened with inefficient officers. in due time the Board was appointed, and those best acquainted with the service pronounced the selections good; the result of their labors is, we think, equally commendable

Much has been said about disposing of officers w thout trial. But what would be the condition of the country if office-holders generally could not be removed without a formal trial and conviction? The act of Congress constituting the Board says nothing of a trial, and in fact such a procedure would have been impossible. An officer could not be tried upon the charge of "incompetency to perform his duties efficiently both ashore and afloat," (such we believe, is the language of the act), for it is too general to be disposed of in that way. The Army has been subjected to this pro. cess of purification by a Board once, if not twice. and with excellent results, but the Navy never until now. Particular cases have been quoted as involving great hardship, among them those of Commidore Stewart and Lieutenant Maury The eminent services of these officers cannot be denied, but as little can it be denied that both their cases inevitably fell under the operation of the law. Commodore Stewart is nearly if not quite eighty years of sge. It is currently stated in naval circles, and has never to our knowledge been contradicted, that he declined the command of the squadren upon the coast of Mexico during the late war with that country, upon the ground of his age and infirmities. The Board was there fore compelled by the law under which it acted to designate him for the retired list. The country was gratified, however, that the Secretary of the Navy promptly availed himself of a provision of the law which enabled him to continue this veteran efficer in the command which he holds of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He is already the senior officer of the Navy, and his position is in nowise charged by the action of the Board, except that his name will hereafter appear upon the retired list, while his place upon the active list is filled by an efficient officer.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that many cears since I leut Maury met with an accident in a stage coach which crippled him for life. He brought an action against the stage proprietors and recovered damages, upon the ground that he was incapacitated for the active duties of his profession. By the Navy register it appears that he has not been at sea for fifteen years, but he has been usefully and honorably employed as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, where under special legislation he has received a salary of \$3,000 per annum, for years past, and has a very handsome furnished residence in Washington, which with other perquisites makes his position worth at least \$4,500 or \$5,000 a year, and that, too, without encountering the hard-hips incident to the active duties of the naval profession, or being separated a day from his amily. The Board was compelled, under the law, to designate him for the retired list, while the Secretary of the Navy in consideration of his eminent services continued him in his present position. Can any person of common sense and common justice n sintain that there is any cause of complaint in his case, or any reason why his place in the active list should not be supplied by an officer who has been encountering all the tardships of sea service, while Mr. Maury has held his comfortable

and honorable position on shore? Other cases have been cited as involving peculiar hardship, but we incline to the belief that the Beard acted upon good and substantial reasons in all of them. The careers of the officers of the tain officers have been tried repeatedly by Court-Martial, or if, whenever they were assigned to important and responsible service, they always be came involved in difficulties, in our judgment they were fit subjects for the action of the Board. The country has reason to rejcice that such cases are disposed of. Again, we hold it to be little better than murder to assign to sea service an officer known to be addicted to intemperate drinking, for the lives of hundreds may depend upon his coolness and judgment at a moment when he is utterly destitute of either quality That the country has been disgraced abroad, and under most mortifying circumstances, by the intemperance of her naval representatives is perfectly well known, and we rejoice that this vice is at last rebuked in the Navy, in terms not to be misunderstood. It is by no means impossible that the Board might have gone further in this

respect, with advantage to the service. We are of opinion that this most necessary re farm has met with entire success, and do not see how Congress can by any possibility disturb its The clamor of a few disappointed individuals should not shake the public confidence in the procredings of the Board. The retired officers have been subjected to no loss, either of honor or small ument; but are merely deprived of the chance of promotion to posts which they could never fill. They should not refuse to stand aside and make room for these who have won the right of preferment by gallant service. As to the officers who have been "dropped," we believe the ax has fallen where retribution was due. The lopping off of such excrescences will doubtless prove a sanitary measure of great value to the health of the

RAILROAD ANOMALIES. The maintenance of the Union is not solely de

pendent upon the Federal Constitution, whose im portance is naturally so exalted by politicians, but upon easy, safe, and rapid material and immaterial intercourse between the States. This comes of three agencies: the steamboat, the railroad, and the magnetic telegraph. The last is the most wenderful, but the Union hange mainly on the operation of the two first-especially the railroad The subject of railroads thus far has been left entirely to State legislation, or the action of companies proceeding under State legi-lation-though the ponderous reports made to Congress on the routes proper for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific indicate that the General Govern ment will yet make, or aid in making, the greatest railroad in the world. The political aspects of railroads, then, are of the gravest weight. They underlie our whole national fabric. They destroy the prophecies on the dissolution of the Union based on the old standard before railways

were invented. They do for man and his products-out-door and in-door, of the fields, the factory and the mine-what oriental imagination forest adowed. They carry him so rapidly that distance becomes a fact for the laud-surveyor and geographer, but not for the traveler and commoncarrier. When a day takes a man or a ship-load from this city into the heart of Ohio, and another day into Illinois, and another day or so into Kansas, the union of the States is confirmed, and the agency which keeps it together is no longer deperdent on paper agreement, but the ligaments are bards of iron not to be broken. That it is a duty of the first rank for Congress so to legislate that railroads shall be extended as fast as possible, and rendered valuable, is clear; for they are indispensable to our nationality and prosperity. Let us examine, therefore, for a moment how far the action of our Federal legislation inclines toward the best development of our railroad system; not by making or refusing to make railroads, but simply through the operations of its general com-

mercial policy. Although the earnings of the chief roads have very greatly increased during the past three or four years, the price of their stock has fallen. Taking twenty four such roads, we find that their receipts are six millions greater in 1854 than in 1853, and yet their stocks in 1855 have fallen from what they were worth in 1853-4 by one fourth of their exchangeable value! Taking, therefore, all the railroads through the United States, the fall in their values has been nearly two hundred millions of dollars, with a prospect of its reaching three hundred millions! And this, with the fact staring us in the face that the receipts of the year 1855 have increased nearly fifty per cent over those of 1854! The reason why railroad shares are thrown on the market-and the best are sold as recklessly as the fancies-arises from the scarcity of money. which in turn arises from the fact that the chief business of Congress has been to legislate so as to favor foreign countries, especially England, and injure our own. We import one handred millions in cloth and iron which should be manufactured at home, and we export fifty millions in gold which should remain in circulation among our people. This simple fact may well be set down as an instance of reckless folly that might cause the admirers of popular government to despair.

At the head of the army of spendthrifts stand the very railroad companies most interested in economy. They do their best to destroy duties on iron, and refuse to change their suicidal course. Chesp iron from England they want: that is to say, a monopoly by the English iron masters who on destroying all competition can put up prices to whatever point they choose. These railroad men make constant war on the domestic irontrade, and are paying accordingly for their error. As a general thing the railroad stocks not at par are below it simply on account of British Free-Trade. Domestic furnaces are closed, workmen are scattered and go west or crowd into the cities. new roads must be made to the new regions prematurely settled, and then comes the cry for foreign iron, in the face of the fact that reduction of duty is synonymous with enhancement of price. Meanwhile from this cause alone immigration is cut down this year by one half. Such policy has neither fact, philosophy, justice nor humanity to

warrant it. Of the war made by British manufacturers against American interests an idea may be formed from the following extract from a report made to the British Parliament at its last session:

"I believe that the laboring classes generally in the nanufacturing cistricts of this country, and especially in the iron and ocal districts, are very little a vare of the extent to which they are often indebted for their being employed at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incar in bad times in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and keep p seession of foreign markets. Author ic instances are well known of employers having in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to £300 600 or £400,000 in the course of three or tour years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of capital could no longer be made which enable a few of the most wealthy Navy are carefully watched by the public. If cer | capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of succers. The large capitals of this court y are the great instruments of warfare (if the expression may be allowed) against the competing capital of foreign countries, and are the most essential instruments now re maining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained; the other elements—cheap labor, abundance of raw materials, means of communica tion, and skilled labor-being rapidly in process of beir g conalized.

> To adopt the words of the eminent political conomist, Mr. Carey, in a recent pamphlet upon this subject, " The miller who saw that water was abundant, and was all the time running over his dam, while his mill was not doing half work would feel assured that it was required he should raise his dam, and thus prevent the water from running off before it had done its work That is precisely what we need. Our dam is too low; and because it is so, the gold is all running off without doing any work. Let us raise the dam and hold the gold for a time, and then money will be plenty, stocks will rise, animation will exist throughout the country, and roads will be readily made. Instead of this, our railroad friends are all the time seeking to lower the dam and let the gold run off still more rapidly; and the more perfect their success in accomplishing their object, the lower must be the price of old roads, the greater must be the drain of money, and the greater must be the difficulty attendant upon finding the means for extending roads throughout the West."

NEW-ORLEANS AS SHE IS. In former years New-Orleans was notorious for brutality and bloodshed-as was indeed the whole South-west-but latterly that ill-fame has disappeared, and we have been wont to believe life nd limb as safe from violence there as in most places. But this favorable impression would seem to be erroneous. Indeed, we have never met with a more revolting exposure than has just been brought to our notice respecting that city of eighty-five thousand inhabitants. To say the truth, the condition of things there, as it is described, almost defies the imagination. Rome rotting under th : later emperors, Constantinaple crumbling into the Turkish rule, Paris in 1793, were severally secure in comparison with New-Orleans in 1855. Society there appears to be resolving itself into its pristine elements, and the community bounding onward to political chaos. Just look at the sanguinary chronicle of the city for a single month. s recorded in The True Delta; and, as a private letter says, " bad as it is, it does not include more than one half of what has taken place."

On November 1, there was an inquest upon the | a Nebraska Hunker, who also was a Know Noth-

Long. On the 2d, a man named Culien shot Denied Hallem in a coffce house, and Thomas Armstrong was arrested for wounding his sister with a cot ton book. On the 3d, Henry Keller was charged with firing a pistel at Horman Baurichter, and two men named Fitzgerald were examined for murdering their sister; it was recorded likewise that Dr. Meighan was stabled in several places at his own door. On the 4th an unknown man was found drowned in a saw-mill ; a record was made of the murder of Mike Anderson by George Thomas, in a coffee-house, and the examination of James Coyle for stabbing John Reilly, with intent to kill, was postponed. On the 5th, a German named Allemande was badly wounded. and Artoine Freiler killed; Major Blaize was shot at and wounded; E. S White, the contractor, was slung-shotted; a tailor was stabbed, and a man named Patterson was knocked down and hicked severely ; Joseph Nutter was shot in the leg ; James Boyle and Edward Jones were shot at : a man was shot dead : James Peterson was stabbed, and Edward Evans was beaten so unmer cifully that his life was despaired of. On the 6th, Dr. C Shereper was shot at his own door and died, and Nicholas Gavin was stabbed. On the 7th, Watch: man Tate was brutally beaten while discharging his duty. On the Sth, Mr. A. B. Bacon, a lawyer, was bacly beaten at the polls with a slung shot. On the 9th, a grocer named McCoggs knocked down Joseph Godard, and further maimed him by biting. On the 10th, a German named Krost had his fingers nearly bitten off; an engineer on the railroad was stabbed; Alderman Durel was knocked down with a pair of brass knuckles: a negro was prevented from shooting a white man; and a gang of rowdies beat a grocer badly for refusing them liquor. On the 11th, no murder, for a wonder was attempted or committed. On the 12th, Daniel Sullivan beat awfully and tried to kill his brother. in-law by firing a pistol On the 13th, A H. Dobbins wounded Christian Shaeffer with a drinking. glass, and Charles Smelsey struck Jean Loze with a slung shot. The 14th was a day of rest. On the Kith, Jack Allen was arrested for murder; and one free colored man stabbed another. On the 16th, an application was made and refused, on behalf of Charles Bell, charged with shooting murderously at his brother-in-law; Owen Marth stabbed Mrs. Burns, and her son who interfered; Pierre assaulted with a weapon John, a slave, and attempted to shoot Clarises, another slave : Thomas Farris stabbed Michael Henly at the polls; and Capt. Snow was arrested for cutting C. A. Clark. On the 21st, J. G. Cabore was fired at. On the 23d John Freehan was badly out by a police officer; and Samuel Smith bacly wounded Andres Quitana. On the 26th, Martin Gray cut off the finger of Patrick Nolan. On the 25th, F. Bareicola, au Italiau, was murdered. On the 26th, C. de la Torra died of intemperance; Thomas Hussey was badly cut; the body of a new-born infant was foundcase of infanticide; a woman and child were wounded in the streets, from the shot of parties fighting with double-barreled guns; an English sailor was thrown down stairs, and had his skull fractured; James McGregor was thrown or fell from a window, and died; and J. Dabill was stabbed by robbers. On the 27th, Barletta Walker, a German woman, far gone in preguancy, was brought to the Hospital, stabbed by her husband; and Major Blaize was assaulted by a man with intent to kill. On the 28th, John Graham died of his wounds, and Mrs. C. Howard was stabbed by Thomas Foley; and another woman, and a man beside, were stabbed. On the 29th, a German, named Eczinger, was shot and wounded in three places: John Schaeffer and Moran Meinnich were stabled: a slave stabled a free colored man: Pat rick Brown was stabbed; a German named Dreyfuse was stabbed; Hayes, an Irishman, was stab bed; Charles Gavin was slung-shotted and shot; Lambert the same.

murder of Joseph Steiner, and on the same day

Joseph Damon snapped a piatol at a slave named

The True Delta says, in noting these crimes, Literally and truly we have no laws. Equally "literally and truly may it be said that here in ' New-Orleans we have no public opinion " So much the greater need then that public opinion from abroad should be brought to bear upon the people and magistrates, if possible. To we have now endeavored to contribute

We publish to-day a letter of Francis P. Blair. ex-editor of The Globe, the organ of Gen. Jackson's Administration, in which, while declining for personal reasons to join the Republican Association of the City of Washington, he still gives his hearty and decided adherence to the policy and principles of the great Republican party. There are passages in this letter which show that though Mr. Blair has withdrawn from active political life, his pen retains all its original keenness and viger He demclishes the pretense that Congress has no power to legislate for the Territories, by showing that the word "regulation" used in the Constitution in connection with this subject, was precisely the word habitually in use by the Continental Congress to designate laws meant to operate in the Territories only, as distinct from laws or ordinances

applicable to the whole Confederacy. The whole of the new doctrines on this subject have grown, Mr. Blair thinks, out of "Presidential aspirations." The decision of the people in choosing a President inflexibly bent on resisting these innovations will, in his opinion, at once put an end to them. "Senators will easily comply when the nation's demand is backed by Presidential power and patronage, and hopes of the future which animate the leading members." On the other hand, "every conquest of this element of discord which has so often threatened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion.'

Under these circumstances, Mr. Blair is of opin. ion that "differences on questions of policy, on constitutional construction, on modes of administration, may well be merged to unite men who believe that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of Slavery, can resist the power of combination now embodied to make it embrace the continent

from ocean to ocean." These sentiments coming from a native Kontuckian, still a resident in a Slave State-at & time too of such general apostacy and bowing down to the Moloch of Slavery among politicism both Northern and Southern-entitle Mr. Blair to the thanks and respect of every friend of Freedom

We learn without surprise that the constituents of Mr. Francis R. Whitney are not all disposed to acquiesce in the course he has thus far pursued as a member of the House of Representatives --When canvassing his district it is well known be claimed to be a strong Anti-Nebraska man-was nominated as such-made speeches as such-and was voted for as such. True he received the support of a portion, perhaps a majority of the American Order. He was opposed by Philip Hamilton